

5.12)

$$\text{a. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + 2x) = 15$$

Eπτώ f(x) = x² + 2x με Δ(f) = ℝ

Aphēi vδo

($\forall \varepsilon > 0$) ($\exists \delta > 0$) ($\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$): $0 < |x - 3| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - 15| < \varepsilon$
οπως,

$$|x^2 + 2x - 15| = |x - 3||x + 5| < \delta|x + 5| \quad ①$$

• Δικων, να ονομάσε την τελική ευθρού του διεμραγκέ το $\delta < 1$

Apa, $|x - 3| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x - 3 < 1 \Rightarrow 2 < x < 4 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow 5 + 2 < x + 5 < 4 + 5 \Rightarrow 7 < x + 5 < 9$

Apa, $\sim 6x \in \mathbb{N}$ ① Ba' vau:

$$|x - 3||x + 5| < \delta|x + 5| < \delta \cdot 9 < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \delta < \frac{\varepsilon}{9}$$

Apa,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \delta < \frac{\varepsilon}{9} \\ \delta < 1 \end{array} \right\} \delta = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{9} \right\}$$

Iwennws, $|x^2 + 2x - 15| = |x - 3||x + 5| < 9|x - 3| < 9 < \frac{\varepsilon}{9}$



$$B. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x+3} = 2$$

Egaw $g(x) = \sqrt{x+3}$, $\Delta(g) = [-3, +\infty)$
Aptw, vdo
($\forall \varepsilon > 0$) ($\exists \delta > 0$) ($\forall x \in [-3, +\infty)$): $0 < |x-1| < \delta \Rightarrow |\sqrt{x+3} - 2| < \varepsilon$

'O nou,

$$|\sqrt{x+3} - 2| = \frac{|x+3-4|}{\sqrt{x+3} + 2} = \frac{|x-1|}{\sqrt{x+3} + 2} \quad ①$$

δixws, va kavalei των τεσικών ευλογών του δ
θεματικών το $\delta \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} |x-1| < \delta &\Rightarrow |x-1| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x-1 < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1 \\ \Rightarrow 3 < x+3 &< 3+1 \Rightarrow 3 < x+3 < 4 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} &< \sqrt{x+3} < 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{3}+2 < \sqrt{x+3}+2 < 4 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+2} &> \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3}+2} > \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Apa, στη σχέση ① θα έχουμε:

$$|x-1| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3}+2} < \delta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+2} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta < \varepsilon(\sqrt{3}+2)$$

Συνεπώς

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \delta \leq 1 \\ \delta < \varepsilon(\sqrt{3}+2) \end{array} \right\} \delta = \min(1, \varepsilon(\sqrt{3}+2))$$



Na apodæfæte os

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^3 - 8} = \frac{1}{3} \quad (\text{Nu nu nu \varepsilon-\delta opigten})$$

Afslut

Afslut, vedo ($\forall \varepsilon > 0$) ($\exists \delta > 0$) ($\forall x \in \Delta(f)$): $0 < |x - 2| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^3 - 8} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \varepsilon$.
Se nu, $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^3 - 8}$, nu $\Delta(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}: x \neq 2\}$.

Afslut, $\Delta(f) = (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

Tilpå,

$$\left| \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^3 - 8} - \frac{1}{3} \right| = \left| \frac{3(x^2 - 4) - (x^3 - 8)}{3(x^3 - 8)} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{3(x-2)(x+2) - (x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{3(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} \right| = \frac{|x^2 - x - 2|}{|3x^2 + 6x + 12|} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3|x^2 + 2x + 4|} \cdot |x+1| \cdot |x-2| < \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{|x^2 + 2x + 4|} \cdot |x+1| \cdot \delta \quad ①$$

$$|x-2| < \delta \stackrel{(6=1)}{\implies} |x-2| < 1 \Rightarrow 2 < x+1 < 4 \Rightarrow |x+1| < 4$$

kanonisk, $\begin{cases} 1 < x < 3 \Rightarrow 1 < x^2 < 9 \\ 1 < x < 3 \Rightarrow 2 < 2x < 6 \Rightarrow 6 < 2x+4 < 10 \end{cases} \stackrel{\oplus}{\implies}$

$$\stackrel{\oplus}{\implies} 7 < x^2 + 2x + 4 < 19 \rightarrow \frac{1}{19} < \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 4} < \frac{1}{7}$$

Afslut, ① $\left| \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^3 - 8} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{7} \cdot 4 \cdot \delta = \frac{4}{21} \delta$

Afslut $\delta = \frac{21}{4} \varepsilon$, Afslut, $\delta = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{21}{4} \varepsilon \right\}$.